









EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN.  
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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.

TELEPHONE  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1911

## RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Hon. G. E. Foster, Conservative member for North Toronto, speaking in the House of Commons (Revised Hansard, P. 1478):

"Where is the reciprocity with the United States that the hon. gentleman was going to get six months after he attained power? Where is the approach to free trade, the goal to which my hon. friend had declared he had set his face with great determination, and from which he would not recede until he had attained it?"

Every Conservative should vote for reciprocity.

## FEELING VERY BAD.

Some Opposition sympathizers more rich in nerve than in judgment tried to disturb the Liberal meetings at Fort Saskatchewan on Friday evening and at Lacombe on Saturday evening. Both attempts were abortive, and therefore altogether to the advantage of the reciprocity cause. Efforts to break up a meeting serve only to advertise the fact that the disturbers are afraid to allow the arguments of the other side to be properly presented. If they have any effect at all it must be to gain sympathy for the speakers whose views are so much feared by their opponents, as well as to create disgust in the minds of unprejudiced people with those who seek to prevent their hearing a fair presentation of what the speakers have to say for their side of the case. Such tactics, too, are not usually indulged in when the disturbers can find anything to do which seems likely to promote their chances of winning. That the Opposition are now in the disposition to create disturbance rather than to allow a proper discussion of the reciprocity question only serves to show that they know they are beaten and that the knowledge has put them in very bad humor.

## THROWING AWAY CONFIDENCE.

Perhaps envious at the amount of publicity Mr. John Herron has been receiving of late, Mr. Haultain has made up his mind to show that he also can do some peculiar political stunts when occasion—or men behind the scenes—require it. He has announced that he will campaign in Qu'Appelle in the interests of Mr. Lake and in hope of doing something which may make toward the overthrow of the Laurier Government. It will be remembered that when the reciprocity agreement was brought in to Parliament the Legislature of Saskatchewan passed a resolution unanimously endorsing it. Mr. Haultain both spoke and voted for the resolution, going quite as far as any other member in defence of its economic validity, and quite as far in ridicule of the idea of there being anything disloyal in the making of it or tending to disloyalty in the outcome of it. A few weeks later he warmly repudiated a despatch to the Toronto News which alleged that owing to the pull of party attachment or to pressure of some kind, Mr. Haultain was about to revise his views and would appear as an opponent of the agreement he had already endorsed. His present position, therefore, is that he is a believer in reciprocity, but that he will do everything he can to elect the party which would prevent it going into force. Mr. Haultain might as well drop the hollow pretence that he is a reciprocity man. A vote for an Opposition candidate is a vote against reciprocity, and in trying to persuade people to vote for Opposition candidates Mr. Haultain will be simply urging them to vote against reciprocity. He cannot expect any further declarations of reciprocity sentiment on his part to be taken seriously. He has thrown away the

right to expect to be considered sincere and consistent. He need not wonder if the public conclude that he was insincere when he professed approval of the agreement, or if they suspect that—as the Toronto News claimed—pressure from some quarter or other is forcing Mr. Haultain into line with those whose policy he believes to be directly opposed to the interest of the people. Whichever of these conclusions the public come to must heavily discount their confidence in Mr. Haultain.

## HUMBUGGING THE "BRITISH-BORN."

At a Conservative meeting in Edmonton recently, a speaker is reported to have said that he trusted Mr. Bourassa would be able to win enough seats in Quebec to put Sir Wilfrid Laurier out of office and Mr. Borden in. The truth of the report has not been questioned. Neither was it reported that the statements brought any word of reproach from any of those gentlemen who are so urgently pressing the British-born vote to preserve the Empire by voting for Mr. Borden's Candidate. Certainly it brought none from the paper which undertakes to present the views and aims of that party locally and which has been pleading with "Britons" to associate themselves with the allies of Mr. Bourassa. Under normal conditions this is hardly what would be looked for, because our Conservative friends have always professed to be particularly touchy upon any question in any way related to their loyalty. It was to be expected, therefore, that when a gentleman openly dared to link up the fortunes of that party with the fire-brands of Quebec, that there would be wigs on the green. But there are none. The statement was accepted apparently as a proper definition of the present situation, and a correct forecast of the only hope or possibility Mr. Borden has of winning. It is an admission that what is commonly pointed out by the Liberals is correct; that aside from Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Borden has no chance of winning, and that the most he hopes for—if he really hopes for that much—is that Mr. Bourassa will elect enough Nationalists in Quebec to put Mr. Borden in office—with Mr. Bourassa in power. That situation—with what it implies—Mr. Borden has evidently made up his mind to accept, and in fighting for that end he has the backing of those who are trying to round up the "English vote" for his candidate.

It must be a matter of some interest to the "Briton" therefore to know what are the aims of this man for whose political ascendancy he is asked to vote. How and for what would Mr. Bourassa likely use the power to make and unmake Governments? What price would he demand as the condition of allowing Mr. Borden to attain or to hold office? Would the policy he dictated to the Premier be was about to make or had made be one of closer association between Canada and the Mother Land? Would it be a policy of Imperial consolidation, or one of Imperial dissolution? For information on this point we are at no loss. Mr. Bourassa himself has written: "Independence is in our eyes the natural crowning of our destinies." His chief lieutenant, Mr. Armand Lavergne has written: "When we shall be sufficiently numerous and strong the Franco-American race will also wing its flight, independent and unmixed, to play in the new world the glorious and sublime role played in Europe by France." Mr. Omer Heroux, the editor of Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's paper, has written that "we believe the constitution of an autonomous French State is our logical destiny." Mr. Bourassa "broke" with Sir Wilfrid Laurier over the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa. In a speech delivered in Montreal on October 29, 1901, Mr. Bourassa said: "What I should wish is that between the old English frigate about to sink and the American corsair preparing to pick up its wreckage we should manoeuvre our bark with prudence and firmness, so that it will not be swallowed up in the vortex of the one nor carried away in the wake of the other. Let us not sever the chain too soon, but let us not rivet its links too closely. I am not referring to the situation which the triumph of Imperialist ideas

"would impose on us. If the partisans of such ideas should gain the upper hand, oh! then I would say forward! Let us be independent without hesitation." As establishing the unity between Nationalism and Quebec Conservatism under Mr. Borden, the following paragraph is noteworthy. It is from L'Evenement the chief Conservative newspaper in the Province of Quebec, and was published on August 22nd last: "Those who vote for the candidates of Monsieur Laurier must not forget that they thereby approve the navy, and that they will no more have the right to complain on the day when they and their children will be carried off to defend the country in danger. That will be only justice after all. One reaps as one sows."

And this is the cause with which the "British-born" are asked to associate themselves in the name of loyalty! This party whose leader declares the British Empire to be an old and out-worn frigate about to sink, who says that the best thing for Canada to do is to make ready to strike for independence at the first favorable opportunity, and that should the Unionists attain power in Great Britain Canada should strike for independence at once! A party led by a man who broke with his party and his leader because he was opposed to Canadian troops being allowed to go to South Africa to fight for the maintenance of the Empire; a man who stands unalterably opposed to Canada taking any part in the naval defence of the Empire, and whose declared aim is to sever the British connection at the first chance which comes along! It is upon the hope of this man being able to elect men of his views to Parliament that Mr. Borden bases his chances of victory; and it is with the open declaration of hope that Mr. Bourassa may succeed in so doing that the "British-born" in Edmonton are urged to vote for the Borden candidate in the name of Imperial solidarity! Just how much or in what way would Imperial solidarity be likely to be promoted by a Government dependent for its existence upon Mr. Bourassa?

"Is it any wonder that the London Daily Mail should be led to express regret 'That the fortunes of the Conservative party

"should even temporarily be linked with those of Mr. Bourassa"? In the same vein the Westminster Gazette says: "The opposition of the English-speaking Canadian 'Conservative party to the reciprocity bill' is based on the presumption that reciprocity makes for annexation to the United States," but that "the only hope of the 'Conservatives to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec is to join the Nationalist Party, and advocate Canadian independence and no navy. Surely this is a situation that ought to make the wildest Imperialist, in England pause before he accuses Laurier of 'lukewarmness in Imperial matters.' The Observer, of London, the leading weekly organ of the Tariff Reform section of the Conservative-Unionist party, deprecates the fact that the only possibility of the defeat of reciprocity is by the assistance of the vehemently anti-Imperialist, Mr. Henri Bourassa, and his anti-navy campaign in Quebec.

And of the reciprocity agreement, for whose defeat this unholy alliance of the forces of Mr. Borden and Mr. Bourassa is counted on, the Spectator of London has this to say: "It is childish to say to Canadians that if they and Americans both become richer through new opportunities of trading with each other Canada will be guilty of a disloyal act to Great Britain. Of course, we know that tariff reformers do not say that directly; they put the blame on British Governments. But there is no escaping the simple fact that, after all, the proposed reciprocity agreement is an instrument between the responsible governments of Washington and Ottawa. Along the three thousand miles of frontier between Canada and the United States it is impossible to maintain a Chinese wall. The reciprocal pressure of human convenience and human wants between two peoples speaking the same language would require the removal of the wall sooner or later."

The frantic appeal to the "British-born" to save the Empire by voting for the political dominance of Mr. Bourassa is simply another specimen of political humbug—and the least-favored and most mischievous of the species Canada has yet encountered.

## Fort George

Will be one of Canada's largest cities. Because it is the geographical and strategic commercial centre of British Columbia.

The junction of 50,000 miles of navigable waterways.

So situated that all railroads building through Central British Columbia must, north, east, or west—must build to Fort George following the waterways.

Fort George is one of the eleven railroads chartered—some of them in British Columbia and Canada's largest and richest province.

The last part of British Columbia is tributary to Fort George.

When comparing Fort George to any other city it is only necessary to point out that Fort George has all the advantages of the prairie cities in the way of agricultural possibilities of the country tributary, but in addition it has an immense timber area, assuring the development of the lumber industry.

Coal has been discovered within ten miles of Fort George and it is the only city in the great Carboniferous geologic district which has produced one hundred million dollars in exports.

A 7,000 horsepower water power is within sixteen miles, thus insuring the city of Fort George a future of great importance.

Fort George is the only city in Western Canada can claim with Fort George in regard to richness and extent of natural tributary resources.

In making your investments don't forget the money you will be making in the way of the prairie cities can not be Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Fort George will be a repetition of Winnipeg's growth—of Vancouver's financial triumph.

Is calling around for the next young giant among cities you can't get by Fort George.

The more you compare Fort George to other cities made in the past, the more you will be convinced of Fort George's future greatness.

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THE SUPREME  
COURT OF ALBERTA  
1911-1912

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta on Bench and for the trial of cases, Civil and Criminal and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1911-1912: When the date for the opening of a court or sitting is a holiday, such court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court on Bench:

Edmonton—Third Tuesdays in September and March.  
Calgary—First Tuesdays in December and June.

For trial of civil and non-jury causes:  
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesdays in October and November; second Tuesdays in January; First Tuesdays in February, March, April and May; third Tuesdays in June.

For trial of Civil and Criminal Jury causes:  
Edmonton and Calgary—Third Tuesdays in October, February and May.  
For Trial of all Criminal Causes:  
Wetaskinew—Second Tuesdays in October and April.

Red Deer—Third Tuesdays in November and April.  
Medicine Hat—Second Tuesday November; fourth Tuesday May.  
Macleod—Fifth Tuesday, October; second Tuesday, May.

Lethbridge—Second Tuesdays in October and April.  
For trial of all civil causes:  
Wetaskinew—Fourth Tuesdays in October and April.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday, November; fifth Tuesday, April.  
Medicine Hat—Fifth Tuesday, October; second Tuesday, May.  
Macleod—Second Tuesday, November; fourth Tuesday, May.  
Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesdays in October and April.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 25th day of July, 1911.  
I. F. CLARRY,  
Deputy Attorney General.

NOTICE  
TAKE NOTICE that an action has been commenced by Messrs Bramley, Moore and Lacey & Co., Solicitors, to foreclose all your interest in the Lots numbered Sixteen (16) to Twenty-four (24) both inclusive in Block Numbered Thirty (30) of Industrial subdivision in the City of Wetaskinew being a subdivision of the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty-three (23), Township Forty-six (46), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the Fourth Meridian.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of His Lordship Justice Simons you are requested to enter an appearance to the action on or before the 15th day of October, 1911.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of August, 1911.  
Short, Cross, Blagoe & Cross,  
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

GET IT AT THE BAY











**BASEBALL, LACROSSE  
AND OTHER  
SEASONABLE GAMES**

## Westminster Wins Final Lacrosse Game at Coas

Are Tied With Vancouver for Minto Cup—Was Sensational Uphill Battle, Half Time Score Being 4-1 for Vancouver—Two Extra Games Necessary to Decide Possession of Trophy.

Vancouver, who failed to make the Minnesota team, was the regular increase scored last season. He was the only player to score more than 100 goals in the regular season. He was the only player to score more than 100 goals in the regular season. He was the only player to score more than 100 goals in the regular season.

look was much worse when picking was penalized. Elmergold sent a shot to Sandy Gray and this enabled West-minster to run down again. In this time Godfrey intercepted Cliff Spring's pass.

The Vancouver's were mighty slow in trying to get going, but the Pittsburgh tried once more and Johnstone scored the winning goal. Half of the third quarter finished Westminster were once again in the lead and in fifteen seconds more they were on the verge of winning. Westminster got the first by a purely defensive play, but the Vancouver had come from behind the net. Westminster.

—Game May Have Police Court Sequel.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—With four and a half minutes of playing time left and

Montreal two goals in the lead, and outplaying the Nationals the lacrosse game, which would probably have settled the championship and the championship of the French-Canadians to the 1911 championship of the N.L.U., had to be called off. Hundreds of spectators swarmed on the field to witness the game to end despite the pleadings of the Montreal officials and the efforts of a score of policemen. The game will have to remain uncounted in the league standing until the next season.

—Game May Have Police Court Sequel.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—With four and a half minutes of playing time left and

Montreal two goals in the lead, and outstripping the Nationals the largest margin in the league. The Montreal players were not only the best, but they were also the most consistent. The Montreal players were not only the best, but they were also the most consistent. The Montreal players were not only the best, but they were also the most consistent.

An event which will probably have a sequel in court, offered the fourth period when Henry Scott approached the officials bench. A spectator called

an event which will probably have a sequel to court, offered the fourth period when Henry Scott approached the witness stand. He was immediately hit him uncomplimentary names and he accused the man in the face with his stick.

**Police Interfere.**

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The police tonight stopped a fight between Kenneth Brown and Johnny Moran of New York City. The two men had been in a bar for some time, but the police interfered to save Moran from a knockout.

McMor knocked out Bob Day, the Canadian boxer, in the first round of a six round contest.

**JURY OPENED**

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 Best & Quickest Service in City

the Citizens of Edmonton with the best obtainable food cooked by a first-class chef, and on the European Plan.

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**GOLDEN WON!**

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"You need not take because you look  
or keep because you buy."

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“The Boston” Hart Bros.

14 "The Boston" Hart Bros.  
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# LAYERS

Navy Cut Cigarettes

10c Per Packet

## THE NEWS OF SPORT

### WESTERN CANADA FIELD TRIALS SUCCESSFUL

Interesting Contest at Armand, Manitoba, Field Trials, Wednesday, September 4, 1911.

Armand, Man., Sept. 4.—The Western Canada field trials were completed today despite the fact that there were twenty entries in all classes, one of the most satisfactory trials held in recent years, not only because of the high character of the entries and the class shown by the dogs, but there was also an unusually large number of spectators and the weather conditions were ideal.

The trial grounds are not in the best condition because of the very dense growth of vegetation which make it very difficult to follow the dogs, but this defect in part by the fact that shikaris were most plentiful and lay well for the dogs.

The judges were: George Douer of Rutherford, Alta., and John Logan of the Tripp Ranch, Alta. In the all-age trials there were twelve starters and at the trial ground place went to Lankar Chance, owned by A. G. Moncrieff. Second to Prince, Cash, owned by V. G. Kibicki and third to his little bitch, Lou Heaton.

The derby with eight starters was won by Al. Milton with Minnie M. second went to J. H. Holman, entry, Shaga Pet, and third to A. R. Surman with Mac.

The annual bench show was also a feature of the day, being held during the first hour.

First in the pointer class went to Dr. C. H. Johnson with Lady Cash, second to D. McKay with Glen, and third to V. C. Kibicki with Prince Cash.

For the setters, first went to Jack Kennedy with Gordon Short, second to H. O. Moncrieff with Lankar Chance, and third to V. G. Kibicki with Lankar Pity.

The morning opened threatening but the clouds went out early in anticipation, more particularly the section of the spectators who had spent the night in the municipal hall where a couple of dozen beds had been placed to accommodate the accommodation furnished at the hotel. The start for the trial grounds was made shortly after seven o'clock, story available for being pressed into service.

New Longest Distance.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—After a struggle, the English runner, Albert Jones, today won a ten mile race today by four yards and a half. His time was 52 minutes 12.5 seconds.

### STANDING OF THE BIG LEAGUE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE		STANDING	
New York	74	45	428
Chicago	70	45	403
Pittsburgh	72	52	474
Philadelphia	64	52	429
St. Louis	61	53	425
Chicago	58	49	404
Boston	52	51	426
Brooklyn	49	51	409
Cincinnati	52	51	426

AMERICAN LEAGUE		STANDING	
Philadelphia	76	50	403
Detroit	76	50	403
New York	64	50	424
Cleveland	62	49	426
Boston	62	50	426
Chicago	61	48	424
Washington	53	49	421
St. Louis	52	47	424

EASTERN LEAGUE		STANDING	
Rochester	82	40	449
Buffalo	82	40	449
Albany	78	42	452
Syracuse	78	42	452
Utica	78	42	452
Watkins	78	42	452
Glens Falls	78	42	452
Albany	78	42	452

CANADIAN LEAGUE		STANDING	
Montreal	62	38	426
Ottawa	54	47	457
Hamilton	53	45	441
Windsor	48	45	441
London	48	45	441
Quebec	48	45	441

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE		STANDING	
Vancouver	83	59	424
Spokane	75	54	460
Tacoma	68	58	459
Portland	69	59	453
Seattle	68	59	453
Victoria	62	60	452

Another Storm is Expected.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 31.—Another storm is developing in the Gulf and the local weather bureau today warned craft to be cautious. Thus far disturbance has shown no material intensification.

### BIG LEAGUE SCORES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
At Brooklyn—	R H E
Brooklyn—	7 2 3
Philadelphia—	1 0 0
Batteries—Kestner, Heren and Erwin; Alexander, Moore, Madden and Kestner.	
Second Game—	
Philadelphia—	4 10 2
Brooklyn—	3 6 2
Batteries—Barker and Heren; Moore, Curtis and Kestner.	
At Pittsburgh—	R H E
Pittsburgh—	7 1 0
Chicago—	1 0 0
Batteries—Smith, McIntyre, Richter, Tenney, Brown and Keenan; Goldstein, Greer, Harmon and Bliss.	
Second Game—	
Chicago—	4 1 0
St. Louis—	4 1 2
Batteries—Bullard and Neenan; Woodhouse, McAdams and Bliss.	
At Philadelphia—	R H E
Philadelphia—	4 2 3
Pittsburgh—	4 2 3
Batteries—Camnitz and Hinn; Clinton, Camner and McLean.	
Second Game—	
Pittsburgh—	4 2 0
Cincinnati—	1 1 0
Batteries—Ladfield and Glencoe; Humphries and McLean.	
At New York—	R H E
New York—	4 2 0
Boston—	3 2 0
Batteries—Ames and Myers; Tyler, Egan and Alsmith.	
Second Game—	
New York—	7 1 2
Boston—	3 1 0
Batteries—Morgan and Brandon; Fordie, Hogg, Brown and Harlan.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
At Boston—	R H E
Boston—	4 2 0
New York—	4 2 0
Batteries—Wood and Corrigan; Ford and Blair.	
At Boston—	R H E
Boston—	1 4 4
Batteries—Karger, Nage, Carrigan and Williams; Vaughn and Blair.	
At Philadelphia—	R H E
Philadelphia—	10 1 0
Batteries—Coombs and Lapp; Gray, Carlson and Alsmith.	
Second Game—	
Philadelphia—	5 12 3
Washington—	3 1 0
Batteries—Morgan, Danforth, Thomas and Plank; Walker and Alsmith.	
At St. Louis—	R H E
St. Louis—	7 11 1
Detroit—	3 1 0
Batteries—Feltz and Southwick; Werks, Summers and Schmidt.	
Second Game—	
Detroit—	10 12 3
Batteries—Lusk, Powell and Stephens; Jallie, Whitt and Mangan.	
At Cleveland—	R H E
Cleveland—	9 14 2
Chicago—	8 11 2
Batteries—Fulmer, Krupp and Mick; Morridge, Baker, White and Mick.	
Second Game—	
Cleveland—	9 12 1
Chicago—	7 8 2
Batteries—Grove and Smith; Jimstead and Paine.	

EASTERN LEAGUE	
At Baltimore—	R H E
Baltimore—	7 3 1
Newark—	4 9 4
Batteries—Worce and Cady; Adams, Clark and Ryan.	
Second Game—	
Newark—	6 9 5
Baltimore—	11 15 3
Batteries—Schmitt, Delany and Cady; Vickers, Gantt, Ryan and Myers.	
At Providence—	R H E
Providence—	4 11 2
Batteries—Kinsinger and Butler; Sims and Peterson.	
Second Game—	
Providence—	1 3 3
Batteries—Simms and Butler; LaVerne and Peterson.	
At Rochester—	R H E
Rochester—	1 4 1
Montreal—	4 1 1
Batteries—Burrell and Roth; McCoswell and Mitchell.	

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE	
At Milwaukee—	R H E
Milwaukee—	10 1 0
Seattle—	3 2 0
Batteries—Willis and Ostlund; Spokane—	
At Tacoma—	R H E
Tacoma—	10 1 0
Seattle—	3 2 0
Batteries—Gordon and Burke; Peterson and Whalen.	
Second Game—	
Tacoma—	8 9 1
Batteries—Gordon and Burke; Peterson, Pullerton and Shea.	
At Portland—	R H E
Portland—	10 1 0
Batteries—Willis and Ostlund; Spokane—	

CANADIAN LEAGUE	
At St. Thomas—	R H E
St. Thomas—	11 1 0
Batteries—Miller and Miller; Conley and Walsh.	
Second Game—	
St. Thomas—	12 15 7
No batteries shown.	
At London—	R H E
London—	10 1 0
Batteries—Tucker and Lamm; Hyman and McWhorter.	
Second Game—	
London—	7 4 0
Batteries—Smith and Lamm; Egan and McWhorter.	
At Hamilton—	R H E
Hamilton—	6 10 2
Batteries—Tyn and Speer; Ross and Barton.	
At Guelph—	R H E
Guelph—	6 8 8
Batteries—Mason and Hinton; Keating and Barton.	

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Batteries—Miller and Miller; Conley and Walsh.	
Second Game—	
St. Thomas—	12 15 7
No batteries shown.	
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